

HOME JOURNAL.

FOR GOVERNOR.
ANY RESPECTABLE MAN.
(In preference to Brownlow.)

Hon. A. J. Marchbanks.
On our third page will be found the proceedings of a meeting of the Winchester Bar, relative to the memory of Hon. A. J. Marchbanks, dec'd.

We were pleasantly entertained last Friday afternoon at the Mary Sharp College, while listening to the reading of Compositions. The readiness with which the young ladies came up to perform the no easy task of reading their own compositions before the whole Class resolved into a corps of judges and critics, and before strangers whose presence must embarrass, was truly praiseworthy. Mrs. Graves, their accomplished instructor, is quite exacting as to the distinctness of their enunciation, requiring that every one who reads shall be heard to the extreme part of the room. In this work of instructing in the beautiful art of polite composition, or arrangement of words and ideas, Mrs. Graves seemed at home, for we suppose she has few equals in ability in this respect. And what an accomplishment it is to a young lady to be able to arrange her thoughts into attractive sentences! How often will she see the necessity and benefit of this accomplishment in the intricate mazes of life, the requirements of polite society and demands of an uncertain future! No doubt that Friday afternoon is looked to with a sort of trepidation by the members of this Composition Class, but in years to come they will realize that their education would have been incomplete had they not been urged on to "Excellence" by one whose experience and success in letters now assume the arduous task of guiding them.

If our memory serves us aright, Mrs. Graves stated that of forty members who were to read last Friday afternoon, not one failed to answer when her name was called, or asked to be excused, which evidences that they look upon the performance of their parts as a duty they do not intend to forego or neglect.

The entertainment at Sewanee College Institute on the evening of Friday last, was a success. The hall was densely crowded, the students declaimed their selections with life and a careful attention to the rules of rhetoric, and in this connection we must dissent from the opinion expressed by some hypercritical persons that the students would have done better had they spoken something newer than the hackneyed eloquence of Patrick Henry, or the orations handed down to posterity in the pages of Tacitus and Thucydides. In rehearsing such well known specimens of rhetoric, they imposed upon themselves the necessity of accuracy in order to not fall too far below Demosthenes or Cicero, for the audience was composed, no doubt, of many who had traveled the same paths of declamation in their school days, and were thereby the better prepared to judge, if not also, to criticize. The young gentlemen, we must say, did their parts well, and deserve commendation. The interspersing of a little of the comic, and the interludes filled with music, added to the interest of the occasion, tinged as it was, however, with a little weariness on account of the multiplicity of speeches exhausting hours needed for slumber.

Mr. Summers.
Since our last issue, we have seen, and conversed with a son of the Mr. Summers who was found dead in Keith's Cove in this county, and who was supposed by some to have been murdered. The son, a young man some 20 years old, says he is satisfied his father committed suicide, and that great injustice was done Esqr. Foster of our county by the anonymous scribbler from Anderson who wrote to a Louisville paper to the effect that Mr. Foster was *particeps criminis* in the alleged murder, &c. We stated in last week's paper the circumstances of Mr. Summers leaving the car unattended to his son and a Mr. Gilliam who were with him, and the fact that the suicide was wild and fears were entertained that he would commit some rash act.

We shall not be surprised to see soon an announcement in the mongrel papers that Mr. Summers was murdered because he was a Union man, albeit he was in the Confederate army. But the mongrels are dying almost for something to make capital of. Why don't some one kill a negro?

Chignons, &c.
The discussion about chignons (or waterfalls) and gregarines, *pro et contra*, continues. We have already published something on the subject in the Home Journal, but after calmly considering the matter in behalf of our lady readers, who all wear, no doubt the waterfall, we have come to the conclusion that the excitement thereupon is unnecessary, and the waterfall is in about as much danger of getting inhabitants from the head, as the head or natural hair from the waterfall.

Emigration to the South.

Undoubtedly there are thousands of persons north and west who want to remove to Tennessee and other southern States. They want small farms, and if we could induce them to come among us and cultivate these farms, he must be wanting in common sense who would argue that we, as a community, as a country, and as a State, would not be better off. We want capital; we want men who understand the great science of farming; we want an interchange of views, and the result would be fields of waving grain where now the sedge grass grows in luxuriant profusion, where now only a decaying rail here and there is left to remind us that once the land was enclosed.

We know the people of the South have a herculean task before them in bringing forward such a state of things as we wish for. They have to combat the infamous lies of the radicals who give out that a union man cannot live in the South without running the risk of being devoured, hair and all, by some rebel with hoofs and horns like unto those ascribed to Old Scratch. The radicals, for paltry party purpose, make it appear that there is discord and supremacy of lynch law all over the South, instead of peace and quiet, and we down here who know what infamous lies are told on us, are disposed to remain silent and bear in patience the calumnies heaped upon us. Here are we at fault. Here we are acting the part of the man who waits for something better to turn up, instead of going to work to turn up something.

We are led into these hasty remarks by the perusal of a letter written to Mr. A. D. Lunsden, of our town, by a gentleman of Palestine, Crawford county, Illinois. This gentleman has been to our town, and is desirous of coming here to live. He knows of many who partake of his desire, but he cannot convince them that they would be safe here. They also want information as to the Country. The writer of the letter makes a good suggestion. He says: "Suppose parties having lands, or farms, or town lots, and who feel an interest in the increase of the white population would combine and publish a circular, in pamphlet form, giving the price of property, or what the owners would take for it, setting forth the improvements; distance from railroads and other roads; the health; water, quantity and quality; water powers, &c., and send these circulars to persons North and West. Have agents in each town, who could be written to, and whose replies could be shown emigrants." This, we remark again, is a good suggestion, and would while intended to benefit us more particularly in a commercial and moneyed way, be a means of neutralizing the poison infused into the minds of Northern and Western people by the studied and outrageous lies of the Radical press and scribbles.

Murder for Tennessee.

In the proceedings of the Senate upon the proposition to furnish two thousand muskets to Brownlow, to be used for arming his "State Guard," the following passage occurred:

"Mr. Patterson would ask his colleague to state what Union men had been assassinated."

Mr. Fowler said a whole family, every male member, but he did not think it necessary to go into this matter. Mr. Patterson asked if rebels had not been murdered?

Mr. Patterson said he was not, but he would like to know if rebels also had not been murdered?

Mr. Fowler said he hoped so—*he hoped some of these arms would be used for this purpose.*

The language of Brownlow's man Fowler needs no comment. It is too revolting for criticism. It reaches the spirit of the despotism under which we live, the spirit of vengeance and murder. To rule this State with an iron hand, or to visit its people with the destruction of the little they have left, is the aim of those who claim to be "Republicans." Into this threatened ruin, all of us, black and white alike, must be involved; and we submit Fowler's vile confession to candid men, of every complexion, as a sample of what the followers of Brownlow are preparing for peaceable, law-abiding citizens.

Chignons.

The Fayetteville Observer thinks that chignons, or waterfalls, worn by ladies, and which are fast going into disrepute on account of the discovery of gregarines, filthy little worms propagated in the hair of which they are composed—well, the Observer, as we started to say, thinks they are an awkward, ungraceful appendage to a prettily shaped head, looking much like a huge deformity, and if dispensed with altogether, it may be said that the discovery of gregarines has done the ladies a good service. As for the Home Journal it has nothing to say in the matter. If the dear ladies would wear chignons, and if the chignons should contain gregarines, we are certain we are safe. Chignons don't get into such close proximity to our head as to infect it, and if they did, we believe we'd take the gregarines rather than miss the close proximity.

FRANK TURNER has secured the services of a first-class Boot and Shoe maker. Give him a call, and he guarantees satisfaction.

Russian Influence on American Politics.

That there is, and has long been a good understanding between Russia and the United States can scarcely be doubted by any one. This is a matter of surprise to many persons who do not give themselves the trouble of enquiring into the reason of things. Russia, the representative of despotism, and the United States, which claims to be the embodiment of all that is democratic and liberal, are not expected to have any affinity for each other—and in reality they have not—for affinity, love and friendship are sentiments unknown in the vocabulary of international affairs; or if such terms are ever used in the intercourse of nations, it is only to deceive or at least to conceal real purposes, and it is too often the case that even principle is ignored in such intercourse. But nations, like most individuals are governed solely by interest. Now let us find out where Russia and the United States have an interest in common.

The first thing to be observed in the investigation of the subject is that there are two great powers in the world, each of which is cherishing the dream of universal empire—each wanting to be in the future what Rome was in the past. These powers are Russia and France.

Asia with her teeming millions, her rude civilization and her vast latent resources is the prize that is tempting the cupidity of those powers, and the possessions of which would make either of them the dominant power of the world.

The great question of the age is the Eastern, around which all other questions revolve like the planets around the sun. Italian nationality, German unity, American unity, Mexican imperialism, and even the fate of that grand hierarchy which has dominated over the temporal and spiritual affairs of christendom for more than a thousand years are all questions of only secondary importance in the courts of Paris and St. Petersburg.

Turkey has long stood an outpost of the great East, but the crescent of the False Prophet is fast going down beyond the waves of the Bosphorus; and as sinks the Crescent so does the solution of the great question draw nigh. Napoleon and the Czar, with eagle gaze are watching the waning Crescent, marshaling their mighty hosts, and preparing for the crisis which is to decide who shall be master of the world—in proof of which, at least as far as Napoleon is concerned, it need only be observed that he has recalled his troops from Rome, and from Mexico; and notwithstanding his late "address" reiterates that the Empire is at peace, yet he is pressing forward a most relentless conscription, and France is to-day on a better war footing than ever before known in her history.

Now for the diplomacy.

When Napoleon ascended the imperial throne everybody expected him to pursue an uniformly course of policy towards England, on account of the treatment of his great uncle by the latter. But to the great surprise of every one he immediately made the most friendly overtures to the English government, and has continued that policy up to the present time. Only the other day he wrote a letter to Lord Hood expressing regret that the monument of the English soldiers who fell at the battle of Toulouse should be in a dilapidated condition. The English who fell there, fought under Wellington, the man who, more than any other, contributed to the humiliation and downfall of Napoleon I. Nevertheless Napoleon III taken upon himself, at his own cost, the restoration of those tombs. It will be seen at once that such a course is well calculated to render him very popular with the English people. As a first fruit of this policy of conciliation, the French and English have already humbled the pride of Russia at Sebastopol; and the flowers will not bloom and fade many times over the graves of those who fell there before the survivors will again be called upon to meet the fierce Northernmen on the plains of the East.

England is a great naval power and her co-operation makes France more than a match for Russia. This makes it necessary that the latter should also seek the co-operation of some great naval power. The United States is the power, and the opportunity for securing the friendship of the great Republic was not long in presenting itself. The integrity of the American Union was threatened, and in the war which resulted, the readiness with which France and England accorded belligerent rights to the South created the impression that they were not for the Union. Thus France placed herself in an unfriendly attitude towards the United States—she already occupied that relation towards Russia, and it then became the interest of both these latter to oppose her.

Russia immediately manifested her sympathy for the United States by sending a fleet into the American waters. France and England saw the handwriting on the wall. To fight the United States then was to fight Russia. To fight the latter under the circumstances would be to hazard the East. They were more deeply interested in the East than in the West and they became quiet as lambs.

In the meanwhile the Confederacy failed—because the integrity of the

Union was a necessity to Russia. St. Petersburg was the evil genius of the South. So long as the Great Republic of the West and the still greater Despotism of the East continues to play into each other's hands they will be able to dominate over their respective hemispheres, Louis Napoleon on the contrary notwithstanding.

The friends of the Emperor of the French claim for him the highest place among the great men of the world. He may be entitled to that position, but it must be confessed that he has not always been successful in his diplomacy. He has been outwitted by Count Cavour, Count Bismark, Prince Metternich and even by the parvenu Yankee Premier Seward. But he rules a gallant nation, a high-spirited people who worship military glory, of which in their estimation, the Great Uncle was the embodiment. He has displayed militancy of a high order, and he may yet vindicate the high opinion of his friends and stand forth the confessed hero of the world. *Non veritas.*

Since writing the above, the following statement has appeared and as it corroborates our views we copy it:

Important Treaty with Russia.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 30.—The President communicated to the Senate in executive session a treaty with Russia, by which that power surrenders to the United States its sovereignty over all Russian America and adjacent islands. It especially includes the strip of 400 miles long which extends down the coast, thus nearly excluding British America from the Ocean. The treaty was laid on the table and will be taken up next session. It excites intense interest, as influential parties regard it as significant of Russian policy in view of impending European complications on the Eastern question. Russia cedes her American territory for the same reasons that induced Napoleon to sell Louisiana. In the event of war, Russia would probably lose this territory, and by parting with it the Czar secures the friendship of our government. The English representative is deeply chagrined, and it is said Sir Frederick Bruce will telegraph to Earl Derby for instructions to protest against its acceptance by the American Government. This acquisition more than doubles the United States coast on the Pacific.

Hon. Edmund Cooper made a powerful speech in Shelbyville last Monday, in which the administration of President Johnson is defended, and the political situation elaborated upon in a masterly and convincing style. We wish we could give some extracts from this speech in the Home Journal this week, but we received it only an hour before going to press. Hon. Edmund Cooper would make a good Governor for poor Tennessee. *Any one* in preference to Brownlow.

TEMPERANCE.

EDITOR HOME JOURNAL:

We, the ladies, have watched with approbation your noble efforts in your worthy paper to put down the great vice of the day, Intemperance. But whilst approving of your efforts, we see with regret our good, intelligent, and worthy men, daily falling victims to its fascinating influence—for fascinating it must be, or they would never consent to make themselves lower than the brutes. You know it has been said, "Woman rules in Church and State"—but we have no ambition for this (though if ruling in Church we would soon make it too hot for tipping men to be in her own quiet house-hold. We would like to do something in this cause. What shall it be? We cannot go about making temperance speeches; neither can we meet these men on the streets and say to them what we would wish. We see a great deal being said in almost all the papers about the ladies' chignons being inhabited and many harsh philippics uttered against them for still wearing the beautiful head gear which may possibly fill their heads with noisome insects. But are not our gentlemen daily taking into their systems that which will certainly fill the whole inward man with far greater evils? We hear of our young men nightly holding their Bacchanalian feasts and disturbing the quiet of our little village. In their sober moments they are smiling upon and tolerated by our fair maidens. Some do so innocent of their faults; others say in half-way excuse for the young men, "they are only sowing their wild oats." Take care fair ones! They would trap you to assist in reaping them. Would it avail much to cast these men sink deeper. But if a woman (the weaker vessel) is seen reeling on streets, they would be the first to lift the finger of scorn.

Surely our many Ministers could do something for these men, or do they fear to soil their hands in such work? You, perhaps, and others, may say we can only remain inactive, hoping and praying for the best, and in your efforts to do good to your fellow men, remember many are praying earnestly that you may succeed.

A LADY READER.

REMARKS.—Ladies can do a great deal. They can make intemperance in a young man a bar to his association with them. It does seem to us that when a young man knows that a young lady objects to his intemperance, and he will incur her displeasure rather than give up drinking, no better evidence is needed that he loves whisky more than he loves her. We have not time to say more this week.—[Editor.]

PROMPT.—Secretary Stanton telegraphed his approval of Gen. Sheridan's three removals and appointments, from and to office in New Orleans and Louisiana. Fair people are asking why Gov. Wells, the chief author of the riot in New Orleans, was not removed.

Several Washington ladies are vigorously engaged making up cloths of baby dimensions for Mr. Jefferson Davis.

The increase of celibacy in France, and especially in Paris, says the New York Post's correspondent, is still a subject of discussion. The Government which wants soldiers, the manufacturers who want hands, the farmers who want laborers, and last, but not least, the women who want husbands, ask everybody, ask each other, ask perplexity and consternation, "Why don't the men marry?" Pere Hyacinth preaches against celibacy at Notre Dame, the newspapers preach against it at the street corners, yet, as one of them despairingly remarks, in an hour's walk from the Madeleine to the Bastille, one may now meet at least a hundred thousand bachelors.

We don't pretend to be able to decide why young men have a growing aversion to matrimony. But there is a sort of dullness in the market, and it would not be amiss to attempt to find the cause. We heard a prominent young physician of Winchester make some sensible remarks in this connection the other day. He said that our ladies were becoming a race of delicate beings, unfit for house-hold duties, because of downy pillows and soft beds, and the indulgence of these to the exclusion of the bracing morning air. Too much clothing, soft beds that heat and enervate and relax the system, produce headaches, languor, and loss of appetite, and what young man wants to take upon himself the care of an invalid? Verily, we ought to have schools of reform in this respect. Here is a field for lectures from women and men, and the improvement of the health of our fair ladies, and soft young gentlemen, would be an end attained, far preferable to confused notions of political and social privileges, born of fatigued brains disposed to neglect appropriate and natural duties for imaginary ones. Let us have lectures upon hygiene, and by strengthening the body, prepare the mind for usefulness. Whoever heard of a weak, delicate person, man or woman, renowned in letters? We will admit some exceptions to this remark, especially in the field of poetry, but as a general rule our great men have been large, robust persons. It was due to the efforts of the Roman, and cotemporaneous powers, to make their young men strong and healthy by inuring them to hardships and sports that exercised their muscular system—that may be traced the supremacy of their men in letters. Away with pale faces, sick stomachs in the morning, and lassitude—away with pills and tonics, and doctors, and watering places. Obtain health and rosy cheeks by a little attention to common sense. Work a little, warm yourselves with a little exercise instead of the artificial warmth of soft beds and huge piles of blankets, and unnecessary clothing. Negroes never die with consumption, and few poor white people do, for they find a blessing in the duties that poverty entails upon them. Your luxuriantly raised, rich young ladies and gentlemen, who read novels and ride in phaetons, die of consumption. Be sensible, be industrious, get the rose on your cheek instead of the lily, love and marry and be happy. Be temperate in clothing. People are intemperate in other ways than the drinking of whisky.

How much longer will the great and true men of the nation who loved the Union under the Constitution, see faithfully driving the ship of State directly into another revolution, ere the blood which was shed in the late disastrous war has dried upon the swords of the victors or the vanquished? The people of the North as well as of the South need rest and quiet. The soldier who battled in the Union ranks and their late foes alike cry for peace, peace, but "there is no peace." The country is already borne down by an enormous public debt, and if again plunged into internecine war, the waves of bloodshed and riot will flow long and freely before they will down at the bidding of any power on earth. Murder will "bare his arm," and crime of every description hold high carnival. And yet madness rules the hour, and the Radical leaders are seemingly blind to the dangerous consequences which will surely flow from the carrying out of their tyrannous programme.—Harrison, (Texas) Flag.

Connecticut Elections.

NEW HAVEN, April 2, 3 P. M.—Returns from all but twelve townships in the State foot up, for English, Democrat, 35,798, and Hawley, Radical, 34,918. [Received at Nashville at 2 P. M.]

HARTFORD, April 2, 11 P. M.—Returns from the elections are nearly all in. The Democrat State Ticket is elected by 700 majority.

The Democratic majority for Congressmen is 1,800. The average Democratic majority on the whole ticket is 1,200.

Largest Hotel in the World Destroyed.

The Lindell House at St. Louis was destroyed by fire the other day. It was the finest hotel in the world. All the furniture in it was lost. In regard to the cost of the building the St. Louis Democrat says:

The actual cost of the building was \$950,000, which with the ground, (valued at \$320,400,) makes the whole value \$1,270,400—not to speak of furniture, \$500,000 worth of which was imported and put in. So that when the house was fully completed and furnished, the whole property cost nearly a million and a half of dollars.

Colored people will hereafter ride in the street cars of Philadelphia with white people, instead of cars set apart for them.—the law so declaring.

The Russian Treaty.

The object of President Johnson in convening the Senate in extraordinary session, was to lay before it the treaty with Russia in which, for seven millions of dollars, that power cedes to the United States the whole of her possessions on the North American continent. If this treaty be ratified it will be the cheapest transaction in real estate noted for some time.

This territory lies North of lat. 54 deg. 40 min., and West of long. 141 deg. W.; and with the adjacent island, contains near 400,000 square miles. Its climate is cold, and the soil for the most part sterile, while it is thinly inhabited. It can be made chiefly valuable for its fisheries and furs, and its lumber, the pine growing there in its greatest perfection. It is also desirable as an extension of our Pacific coast.

What Russia's motive is for wanting to sell we do not know, but certainly there can be no objection to giving the price asked for an area of land equal in dimensions to that of eight or ten of our largest States combined. It is reported, however, that the Senate will reject the treaty, for the simple reason that it was the work of President Johnson and Mr. Seward.—Nashville Dispatch.

A Good Business Rule.

The Universal Yankee Nation have the credit of being sharp at a bargain, as well as quick at any scheme of enterprise, but the Emperor of the French, who has been in Yankee land, and often traveled in Europe, is about as sharp as the cutest Yankee in all Christendom. There is, no doubt, philosophy in this GREAT EXHIBITION, but the gist of it will be seen in the figures, which state that this grand affair will cost England £150,000, Prussia £120,000, Italy £80,000, Austria £80,000, the United States £40,000—total, £530,000. Russia, Egypt, the English Colonies, and other parts of the world, will bring the aggregate up to a million of pounds sterling, all to be spent by foreign countries among French workmen before the exhibition opens, in getting ready for it. Jumping hastily at a conclusion, an Englishman remarks that a Parisian shop is no bad investment, which clears 25,000,000 francs before it takes its shutters down. We don't complain of this. Upon the contrary, we think it for France a very wise thing, showing at once great foresight upon the part of the Emperor, who conceived it, and good judgment upon the part of those Governments and people, who deem it necessary not to pass unnoticed, amidst such a collection of the world's wonders, and such an international assembly of people.—New York Express.

General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, defines his position on the suffrage question in very plain and concise language. He says:

"I am willing to give the right of suffrage to all who can read and who pay a certain amount of taxes, and I agree that all, white as well as black, who do not possess these qualifications shall be excluded. I would not take this right from any who have heretofore exercised it, but I wish to see an educational and property qualification for voters adopted for the future. Let this qualification bear on white and black alike, and while it will cut off from voting some of both races, it will be a strong inducement to all to seek education and to obtain for themselves a real and tangible interest in the State. It will serve to elevate all classes, and contribute not only to the material prosperity of the State, but to the increase of virtue and education among her people."

Stanton.

It was noted a few days ago that Secretary Stanton was on the floor of the Senate, pending the consideration of the adjournment resolutions, endeavoring to persuade his Radical friends to vote down the proposition to adjourn over until December,—he declaring, (according to common report) that he had no confidence in the administration, and he thought it unwise for Congress to take such a long recess.

He was in the Senate Chamber again when the same subject was under consideration, and seemed to take a great interest in it. We think it is safe to say that he is quite as big an enemy of the President of the U. S. as Ben. Butler himself, and the great wonder is why Mr. Johnson can consent to keep him in his Cabinet.

Lawlessness in Tennessee.

The State Lane Gazette, of Bristol, Tenn., publishes the following:

"Mr. A. C. Smith, of this place, a refugee from Green County, Tenn., ventured back on Friday, the 15th inst., to see his relatives. On Saturday a posse of men, all armed, called to arrest him remarking that they intended to kill him, drawing their weapons at the same time. Smith drew his pistol and fired, killing one of the party, by the name of Moody, and dangerously wounding Moody's brother. The rest of the party fled."

The New Orleans Journals announce sundry crevasses along the Mississippi—not doing a great deal of damage as yet, but threatening a great calamity by and by. The planters along the coast are keenly alive to dangers which are threatened by the great food coming down upon them, and arrangements are being made to concentrate forces at such points as may be threatened.

The merciless rule of the dominant party is, that no matter how brave, how serviceable, how self-sacrificing a man may have been to his country, he has no right to public recognition unless he is recreant to his faith, and bitterly hostile to a Government founded upon justice and Constitutional liberty. He must be both intensely partisan and intensely sectional, or off goes his head.

General Sherman has obtained General Grant's consent to make an expedition to the Mediterranean and the Holy Land. He will leave about the 1st of June.

GONE BY THE BOARD.—The Cumberland Valley Insurance Company, of Nashville, has failed. Persons insured in it would do well to get a policy in some other.

The United States Senate.

Gen. Sherman and Gen. Frank Blair, two of Gen. Sherman's best fighting Generals, have been rejected by the Senate, after being nominated by the President, the one as Naval Officer for this port, and the other as Minister to Austria. The qualifications of these men, and their integrity, patriotism and Unionism, no man doubts,—but they are not Radicals of the school of Wade and Sumner, and hence the affront put upon them by the Senate.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, April 2.—Gen. Swayne, who is charged with the administration of the Military bill in Alabama, says literal compliance with the Civil Rights bill will be expected, and payments for services rendered the State during the war are peremptorily forbidden. Gen. Pope will establish his headquarters in Atlanta.

The Western Republicans are not willing to pass any of the bills establishing universal suffrage in every Northern State, but are advocating a bill establishing it in Maryland.

The Montgomery Mail estimates that if the number of whites disqualified in Alabama averages three hundred in each county, the negroes will have a majority of 5,000 in the State, if they all vote together.

MARRIED.

April 20, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. M. Green, Mr. SEYMOUR DAVIS to Miss A. G. ARBENZ, all of this county.

COMMERCIAL.

Nashville Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, April 3d, 1867.

DEAR JOURNAL:

Business remains dull, but prices on all leading goods are firm.

Sugar firm, from 12 to 14c per pound.

Coffee 25 to 27c.

Salt, 7 bushel barrels, \$1.25.

Nails 87 per keg for 10's.

Flour \$12@13 per barrel.

Bacon 12@13c, hog round.

Lard 12½ to 14c per pound.

Corn \$1 to \$1.05 per bushel.

Wheat 12 to 12½ 50c per dozen.

COTTON still remains about the same—22½c nett. The impression is that it will be lower.

Fruit prospect in this county very good. LEONIDAS.

New Advertisements.

WISKERS AND MUSTACHES

forced to grow upon the smooth face from three to five weeks by using Dr. SEYMOUR DAVIS' TARATELOR CAP.

ILLAIKE, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, \$1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address: BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 255 River Street, Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States. apr4

BEAUTY—AURORA, GOLDEN, FLAXEN and SILKEN CURLS produced by the use of Professor DE BARCESS FRISSELLE CHEVELUX.

One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionable of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, \$1.—Descriptive circulars mailed free. Address: BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 255 River St., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States. apr4

\$10 REWARD!

I person or persons who may arrest and hold in confinement, so as I can get him, a boy named Russell Sanders, who was bound to me by law and has since left me without a cause. Russell Sanders is 14 years old, dark complexion, dark hair, dark eyes, will wear a fedora, or heavy built, had on when he left a brown suit of jeans, with a short coat. He is quick spoken. I hereby notify all persons to not employ him, feed him, or they will be held responsible. Any person or persons who may find his whereabouts will lodge him in any jail, or in close confinement, so as I can get him. Address the undersigned, at Decatur, Tenn.

L. D. SARTAIN, Care of Robert Williams. apr4-1m

Sale of Land.

J. H. Smith, admr.

Mary Hall, et al.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, at Winchester, pronounced at pronounced at February Term, 1867, in the above cause, I will sell:

Monday, May 6th, 1867, at the Court house door in Winchester, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, (except the sum of \$75 retained in cash), the tract of land described in the pleadings in this cause, containing 100 acres.

The biddings to commence at \$3 per acre, and a lien retained until the purchase is paid. H. R. ESTILL, c. & n. apr2-tls 675

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

Having suggested the insolvency of the estate of A. R. Duncan, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to settle immediately, and persons having claims against said estate are notified to file the same with the Clerk of the County Court on or before the 20th of June, 1867, or they will be barred. J. L. FAYNE, Admr. apr4-3m

COLTAR, MARKS & FITZPATRICK.

Attorneys at Law

WINCHESTER, TENN.

Practice in the Courts of Franklin, Coffee, Grundy, Warren, and Lincoln counties, and the Nashville courts, and will prosecute applications for Bankruptcy. feb3-1y.

St. Charles Hotel

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N. B. HAMILTON. Proprietor.